Business Notices.

THE SAFE CONTROVERSY.

LILLIE'S REPLY TO HERRING,

MESSES, S. C. HERRING AND VALENTINE & BUTLER. GENTLEMEN: Your separate challenges, as you term them, of July 19, have come to my notice. Your challenge, Mr. Herring, is unfair, open and indeficite, and evidently intended to

ring is unfair, open and indeficite, and evidently intended to be under your own immediate control and supervision. You say, "I will got up \$2.50," &c. Into whose heads and by whom appointed? You can appoint them, and evidently so design. Next, that "A Committee shall be appointed to super, intend the trial," &c. By sehom? Evidently by yourself, as you retain the power, and thereby expect to secure the victory. Your challenge, Merars, Valentine & Betler, is technical, ambiguous and double meaning, requiring a Safe I do not pretend to make to test with a Safe that you do not manufacture, as you admit that vapor or steam is emitted from your filling, by which the confects of the Safe are preserved in case of fire. In the last line you say, "The Safe tested to be free from dampness." The challenge is made and virtually withdrawn. It is simply an line you say, "The Sales tested to be free from dampuess." I challerge is made and virtually withdrawn. It is simply affirmation and negation. Beginning boildly, ending cowardly. dentisation and regarded. Degrammes bouldy, ending cowardly. Orntiemen, your challenges will badly serve your purpose to enade or dedge the proposition I made you through the press for a test of Sa'es. That proposition was fair, practical, and entirely beyond like feach of trickery or favoritism, haying a foundation sufficiently broad for all shear troop Safe Makers and make it a stand cover of the safe of the tion sufficiently broad for all SHEET-IRON SAFE MAKERS and myself to stand upon—a proposition that has been favorable received by the public published and commented upon by the press throughout the country with uniform terms of approbation, and one not so easily disposed of as you may apprehend? The public eye is fixed upon you, and has already discovered your inability and prevariation. In evading the test you are inconsistent with your loftly pretensions, and the assertions made daily at your offices, that my Safes are not fire proof; for if this matter to any month agreement an emposition oblices much be as daily at your offices, that my Sales are not the proof for it the west time, you would accept my proposition, oblige me to put up \$2.5%, vacquish me, and use my money to proclaim my defeat. Gentlemen, the public are our patrons, and have a right to Bemand on equitable and decisive test of our respective Sales.

They have unmistakely sustained my proposition. You must accept it, or you will be held responsible by a discerning public for your non acceptance, your duplicity and evasion.

That no misapprehension may exist as to the meaning of my proposition, I again republish it:

"The Mayors of the Cities of New York and Troy shall select and

agree upon seven juura- four to be first class mechanics and that men of high scientific attainments, who shall have full power! Investigate and settle this question. They shall examine the contraction of our respective Safes and Locks, in use and in store that the contraction of the safes are they please, in a strictly power as they please, in a strictly power. but them by fire, one or more, as they please, in a strictly pi vate tranner; test the burglar proof qualities as will best estathat their morits or demerits; examine the construction of al classes or degrees of burglar and fire proof combined, and their unual cepreciation in value and decay; make out their report in full, canbracing every important item of information of interest to the public, and decide discinctly and unmistakubly who makes

BURGLAR AND COMBINED BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFE from which decision neither party shall controvert or any exception. Five thousand dollars shall be placed in bands of said Mayors, two thousand five hundred dollars by party, to defray all expenses except the Safes tested, which es party, to comish as required, and the balance, if any shall be expended in publishing said report in the principal cities of the

shown satisfactorily that your Safes have failed extensively in fires, to wit: at Troy, Watertown, Green Bay, and St. Louis. How many of these were "Champions" is unknown, but proba-bly most of them, as the Wilder patent (according to your former pretensions) would not have failed so generally. I have also shown that the "Champion" poorly stood the fire at Easten and Williamsport, Pa And at the latter place three out of five were not permitted to be opened publicly; but were removed and never after heard from. You admit, by your silence, the your "Champions" soon rust out and become worthless, both a against fire and thieres. Also that your Hall's Patent Powder pagin at theere except made to order. You continue to publish that my Fire-proof Safes have failed in accidental fires. Let me now test the evidence of your hirelings. I will forfeit \$1,000 apon your familiable gleagl proof that any of my Fire-proof Safes, as sold, have ever failed to preserve their contents through the bettest tires, the evidence to be taken before a magistrate of and the about the of Teach my reasoner, who shall had the more and in the city of Troy in my presence, who shall hold the money and

Your closing bluff, Mr. Herring, exhibits substantial evider Your cleans bloss, Mr. Herring, exhibits substantial evidence of your tricks. It is another expedient to draw me off in part from my original purpose. Your Sales must be tested with mine on their merits, as that is the information the public want.

Now, Sir, let me say, in conclusion, to you, and all my Sheet-fron Safe opponents, abandon your "special pleadings," join issue, and come directly to trial, and submit the case to an impar-

tial jury, as proposed, and merit will have its reward.

Troy, July 29, 1858.

LILLIE'S WROUGHT, BAR AND CHILLED TRON BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAYES and VAULT DOORS.

fastened with LILLING IMPENETRABLE POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF COM atheonly security that will stand the scientific and before

unheard of tests applied by the burglars of the prevent day. A ful assortment on hand at my agency.

FARRANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

STEARNS & DIARVIN S

WILDER PATENT

8 A L A M A N D E R S A F E.

Becared by the "La Billle" Powder and Benglar-Proof Lock

These combinated Sare have been in use for 17 years, and not
dollasts worth of books or papers has ever been destroyed i
them; 240 have been tested in accidental first

(No. 40 Merray St., Now-York,

For sale at
No. 20 Nouth Manney, Now-York,
No. 27 Gravier-St., Now-Orleans.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,

Depot, No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York. A VERY RICH PERFUME

A VERY RICH PERFUME
For the Handerschief,
Bouquer D'Ogasetta.
Prepared by Phalion & Son, 80, 477 Broadway, and for sale by
all Druggies and Farcy Steres. 50 cents a bottle.

SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE for al

ma infacturing purposes.—To accertain the immense superiority of Single's Macouras, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who assume. Send for a copy of Single & Co's Greette, which will be supplied graits. It gives full informations in the state of the contraction of the I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 450 Broadway, New-York.

GUARANTEED TO EXCEL ALL OTHERS tor cheapness, durability and elegatice of work.

Barthole's New Family Sewise Machines.

Office No. 429 Broadway, corner Broome st.

DELIGHTFUL TO EAT. - WING'S FARINA

WONDERFUL IMPOVEMENT—HEMMING GALGES DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M

PAYRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes a Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. All Fire and Berglar Proof Side Board or Paties Safes, for alle-plate, ac. Depot. No. 197 Peariest, one door below Maiden is:

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE, -MARSH & Co. No. 2 Vessy et., Astor House.—Trusses. Supromyers. Shout DER BRACES. Sile Elestric Stockings for various veins, an every variety of tendages skillfully applied. A female attendard in pilvate toems for ladies. INVETERATE ULCERS.

dertake to cure, with my Manager Sange, the worse make no charge, also, Feloda, Sa'unen a, Eryalpe I will undertake to cure, with my Many fit Salve, the worst of Uncer, or make no charge also, Februs, Salven n, Eryalpelas, Burm, &c.

A box sent by mall, postuse prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Samt. B. Salvin, No. 372 Canalat., near Church; size, at Druggists.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Chespest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Caritus,
Preserving and Restoring the Hand.
Ladies, tey it,
For sale by all Droggists and Perfamers.

Sleep on! sleep on! Not care for Bug or Fica; The Skeeter has no charming song

To rob thy deep from thee.
The Rat may erasch, but need him not.
The Mouse may run and play
But Lyon's Pills will fix their lot
Before the dawn of day. Death to Vermin, Insects, Rats and Mice. De-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOL PEES DATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—WIGS AND TOUPEES—Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. Harmington's Wigs and Tourses have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and under.

A FATHER EMANCIPATING HIS SON .- A planter from A PATHER EMANCIPATING HIS OSS.—
Mississippi named Allen Motley, yesterday appeared in the Probate Court, and took the necessary steps to emancipate a young lad whom he said was his son. He said that the boy was about fifteen years of age, that he was his own son by a yellow girl who was his alave, and whom he purchased with the first money he amorphised in a marginateding a plantation. The counsel siave, and whom he purchased with the first money he saved in superintending a plantation. The counsel for Mr. Motley stated that he intended to give the bey the best education he could in this country, and then spend him to Europe. [Cincinnati paper.

New York Daily Tribane

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1858.

The American Art of Horse-Taming.

We shall issue on Saturday, Aug. 7, an Extra Transpar of eight pages, containing the complete account of the wonderful art, with some other valuable articles on the san wholest which have not yet appeared in this country. Every body who owns or uses a herse will desire to read this Extra and as few copies will be printed beyond those ordered, news dealers and others are requested to forward their orders at once. namit g distinctly the number of copies required.

Tribune Buildings, New York.

A serious accident occurred on the Housatonic Railroad on Saturday night. The train ran over a eow, and the middle car was thrown down an embankment of thirty feet. Two persons were se riously and five or six others slightly injured.

The letters from our special Utah correspondent, which we publish to-day, although not so late a those printed last Friday, contain interesting information concerning Salt Lake City and its en-

We have six days' later advices from Europe by the Vanderbilt, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, and an unknown steamer, probably the Persia, which passed Cage Race on Saturday. From India we learn that Sir Hugh Rose had taken Gwalior, after a severe fight of four hours. We publish a private letter from an intelligent Englishman in India, stating that the "Sepor 'rebellion," so called, is really a rising of the People of India-all of them who can and dareagainst intolerable corruption and oppression. The writer says that this rebellion, so far from being nearly suppressed, as is supposed in England, is more formidable and embarrassing than it was when both Delhi and Lucknow were in the hands of the rebels, and that there is no immediate prospect of its extinguishment. We believe this is the sober truth. The late utter defeat of Sindia, and the capture of Gwalior by the rebels, are among the reverest blows yet given to British ascendency. It proves that the native troops are utterly un trustworthy as against the rebel cause, even when led by their native chieftains. The great Indian rebellion is not near its end.

The English and French gunboats took, on the 20th of May, the fort at the mouth of the Peiho River in China, and on the 22d of May the forces commerced advancing up the river. Parlia ment is about to be prorogued, leaving the Derby Ministry in peaceful possession of power. It is thought that Gladstone will soon join the Ministry, supplanting Disraell as Chancellor of the Exchequer The Atlantic telegraph fleet sailed on the 18th ult. The Queen is to be at Cherbourg on the 4th instant (Wednesday) to meet the French Emperor and Empress. Cotton is firm. Breadstuffs a shade lower. Consols 954 to 954.

Elections will be held to day in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Alabams, Arkansas, Texas, and the Territory of Katsas. Tennessee follows on Thursday, the 5th inst., and North Carolina on the 12th. All the seven States are slaveholding, and there would seem to be little in their political contests to interest a Republican. But, as the "first gun" toward the choice of the popular branch of the XXXVIth Congress, their elections are of general interest.

MISSOURI, we believe, elects no officer this yes on a general ticket. Her two seats in the U. S. Senate are filled with Pro-Slavery Democrats of the bitterest stamp till 1861 and 1863. Every branch of her Government is in the hands of the National Pro-Slavery party. Of her members of the present House, but one (Francis P. Blair, jr.) holds any sympathy with the Republican movement. Of the other five, three were originally "Americans," but they have gone with the Pro-Slavery tide in the interior of Missouri, and will be voted for by nine-tenths of the Irish and about ore-fourth of the German voters of Missouri as inside of a Know-Nothing lodge. And this is right; for the main question which divides the country is-" Shall the influence, power and area of Slavery in our Union increase or diminish? - rid those who labor for their increase cannot afford to divide and contend on a topic so utterly by gone as Know-Nothingism. This seems to be well understood in Missouri, and we therefore look for the election of six Pro-Slavery men to the House from that State. Whether they shall contirne to be called by different party names or not, is of very little consequence. We hope Mr. Blair will be returned from St. Louis, but this is very far from certain. The vote of his District two years since, when he was helped by Col. Benton running n the same ticket for Governor, stood:

B'air, 6,005; Kennett, Am., 5,519; Reynolds, 2,181. Blan ove An enermous amount of Public Money has been spent this season in St. Louis, and it cannot fail to tell on the Election. Breckinridge, the American candidate, will poll nothing like Kennett's vote, and Barrat Adm. will at least double that of Reynolds. If the Pre-Slavery Americans should generally desert their own candidate for Barret, the latter will be elected. We swait the result with deep

interest, but can hardly hope to hear to-night. In KENTUCKY, a Clerk of the Court of Appeal to be chosen, and we think some local Judges There is nothing to call out a full vote, but the Ken tuckians like the excitement of an Election, and will poil more votes in proportion than would be thrown under similar circumstances in a'most any other State. The rival candidates for Clerk are George R. McKee, termed " American," and Rank n R. Revill, " National Democrat." Mr. McKee approves the course of Senator Crittenden in beat ng the Lecompton hill; Mr. Revill of course is appalled by such barefaced pandering to "Abolition ism." Vice-President Breckenridge has just been making an aitful, sectional, unscrupulous speech at Florence, calling on all true Southern men to unite in resisting "Black Republicanism," in the only practicable way-that is, by joining the National Democracy. As the State gave Buchanan 7 226 majority, and his party 12,006 last year, we cannot hope for McKee's election; but if he is beaten no worse than his party was last year, it will prove that "Black Republicanism" has ceased to be a

bueabco in Kentucky. In TENNESSEE, we believe only local officers are to be chosen this year.

In NORTH CAROLINA, & Governor is to chosen; also, a Member of the House in place of Thomas L. Clingman, appointed to the Senste in place of Mr. Biggs, made U. S. District Judge. The rival candidates for Governor are John W. Ellis, regular Democratic nominee, and Duncan K. McRae. Democratic independent, who favors a Distribution of the Public Land Proceeds among the

the popular vote (48 276 to 36 886). while his party was still stronger last year, we do not think Judge Ellis can be besten on such an old-fashioned Whig issue as Land Distribution, but Clingman's District is not so certain. It gave Buchanan but 7(9 majority (6,177 to 5,468), and, though it gave Mr. Clingman rearly 5,000 last year, we think it a fair fight now. Still, as Mr. Clingman is running for the U. S. Senste-the goal of his Hielong ambition—the chances are that he will carry his dis trict for the party to which he has lighed his for-

In AlaBama, we believe none but local offices are to be filled this year.

In ARKANSAS, Members of Congress (House) are to be chosen, with a Legislature that is to fill the reat in the Senate of Mr. Sebastian for six years from the 4th of March next. The Pro-Slavery Democratic candidates for the House are Mesers. T. C. Hindman (new) and Albert Rust, who was in the last but is not in the present House. They will be elected of course, with a Legislature to match. In TEXAS, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Con

troller, &c., are to be chosen, but no officers of National consequence. The regular Pro-Slavery Democratic candidates will be chosen of course. In KANSAS, no offices are to be filled; the only question to be voted on is that presented by Mr. Erglish's Lecompton "proposition" All our advices say that the negative will have a large ma-

ority-that the few Free-State men who would like to vote Yes in order to make themselves Governor, &c., with the choice of two U. S. Senators, will not venture to defy the pupular sentiment by voting as they would like to if they could hope to carry a majority with them; while even some Pro-Slavery men revolt at the juggling " proposition. The Lecompton organs are everywhere preparing their party for defeat, pretending that it is impelled by an indisposition of the People of Kansas to assume the burdens of State Government ! It won't de, gentlemen! The People of Kansas will speak for themselves on that point, and you will not be able to misunderstand them. The wreck of Lecompton once cleared away, they will doubtless soon proceed to vote on the question of making another application for admission into the Union, and we will take their vote on that point in preference to the bare assertions of their new friends. We only insist that, whenever Kansas desires to come inte the Union, and indicates that desire by a popular vote, she shall be admitted, or those who resist her righteous demard shall do so at their own peril. Those who have voted that she has population enough for a Slave State must not insist on her having more to entitle her to admission as a Free State: if they do, they make an issue to be decided by the whole people of the Union. Kausss has more inhabitants than Oregon, which is coming in at the next session: why should she be kept out ! If the Pro-Slavery party hope to make anything by denying her a vote for President in 1860, we trust their calculation will prove a mistaken one.

The sesson in which fur public institutions of learning are most prominently obtruded upon the general attention is rapidly passing, and from academy, college and university-words which have long since lost their pristine and perfect significance-our young men are emerging. The cloister is left for the circus, and the lyceum for the Olympian games. Thousands of our youth who are or should be in the flower of their physical strength, and who have been trained, or should have been trained, to teach themselves, are to exchange theory for practice, and to demonstrate of how much value in the rough battle of life are diplomas and medals. It must be admitted that in the mere fact of graduation and of titular dignity, there is no necessary guaranty of that great public usefulness which is great public success. The experience of the country has shown that numerous and opu'ent chances of culture, however much they may multiply the average of general acquirement, do not proportionately increase the number of leading and representative men, who almost always make themselves against chance, and in the face of difficulties which they convert, by the necromancy of the will, into support and assistance. It should not, perhaps, be a matter of regret that so many of those whose training has thus far been that of theoretical scholasticism, will now throw away props which are mere pretensions, and, having played with pedantry to the satisfaction of their friends, will go resolutely to work in more congenial if in less ornamental fields. For scholars, considered simply as scholars, the demand is thus far small in America. Putting theology aside, law and physic, we may notice, require very much the same qualifications in their professors as cotton-spinning and potatodigging, viz: good constitutions, mental and physical, and a love of and a capacity for hard work Dexterity and muscular development supply the place of learning until experience adds to the stock in trade. He, everybody knows, does not make the most distinguished lawyer who has pined over the Pandects, and grown thin in trying to hunt down the real opinion of Mr. Justice Story. That physician who has devoted so much time to the study during his novitiste of Louis and Magendie, finds that to secure a country practice he must be able to ride by day and by night, and that for a diagnosis he must, forgetting his books, rely upon his own brains; or, if he be fool exough to go to the city, that a good house and a decent equipage and a silver door-plate are more necessary than learning; and that a show of prosperity must precede prosperity itself. In this country, perhaps more than in any other, the liberal professions. sa they are called, demand business tact and talent. The most scholarly novice soon discovers this. He discards his reverence for books as books, and henceforth they are his helpers, and not his masters. He traies upon his knowledge, but he no more worships it than the fruiterer does his figs. Hence professional devotion is very rare with us. It is not an uncommon thing for the preacher to skip from the pulpit to the bar, or from the bar to the bugsy and the bedside. There is nothing to regret in this except, perhaps, loss of time, which is worth so much to our hurrying people. But this easy facility of change fortunately has its limits, or there would soon be nobody to teach. We have a few devotees of learning for the sake of learning; and were it not for these, we should ere long have no learning at all For the whole tendency of American life and habit is to chespen and to save labor. The chent who has a hard case pending in the courts seeks for a lawyer whose reputation almost insures the verdict; who can bully witnesses, browbeat the Judge and bamboozle the Jury, and then render a mederate bill of costs. The sick man sends not to the doctor, but to the village grocery, for a bottle of the celebrated three-shilling bitters. Our young

lawyers and doctors growl at this; they plant them

and of pettifoggers; they do this while they are

States. As Buchanen had nearly four sevenths of I young and callow, but they do it no longer when

experience of the bettle his taught them s little wisdom. The ore cultivates his brazs, then instead of his books; and the other propitiates patient and apothecary by admitting that the all-healing painkiller is, in certain cases, an excellent remedy. Then block-headed litigants are fistlered, and old wives are propitiated. The fees begin to come in, and the dawn of success to brighten the horizon of the elever man. Distinctions, titular or official, are wisely abandoned, and henceforth the work of litigation and of prescription is no more liberal than any hewing of wood and drawing of water. The dream of fame gradually fades away, and he who started with an ambition utterly limitless lives and dies unheard of by a world which, in the beginning, was too small for so much talent and valiant purpose. There is in this maximum of intestion and reso-

lution, and this minimum of performance, some

thing at which the humorous might smile, and

which is, indeed, fairly foreshadowed in the exer-

cires of commercement. A man seed not be many

years away from the embraces of his Alma Mater,

to find out that she had a little matronly weakness

and an overfondness for her children. Else why

did she set him to the performance of such hard

tasks before such a great company ! He thought

well enough of the show at the time, but it seems to

him very childish now. What did he know, for all

his brave talking, of these high-sounding subjectsof "The Comparative Sublimity of Euripides and of Scphecies '-of "The Effect of the Oration De Corona upon the Democratic Element "-of Cicero, considered as an Orator, a Statesman, a Philosopher and a Man "-of "Barke, For, Sheridan and Junius "-of "Modern Eclecticism compared with the Dogmatism of the Middle Ages "-of "Walpole in Office and out of Office" of "The Effect of Philosophical Discoveries upor Democratic Elements in the Nineteenth Century There is no college-bred man who can read over his commencement oration without half blashing and half laughing: or without congratulating himself upon the undeniable fact that it was immediately forgotten by those who listened to it, and that those who listened to it were very few indeed. At the same time we must in justice admit that young men. upon such occasions, have little chance to show of what stuff they are made. They all speak in straightjackets, and with the Demosthenean pebbles in their mouths. They have been curried and combed and cropped, they have been bridled and saddled and martingaled and reined, until, with the Professor of Rhetorical Rareyism upon their backs, they would think sooner of giving up the ghost than of indulging in one hearty and natural gallop. We should be badly off indeed, if the annual show indicated with accuracy our future intellect and ability. Friends as we are of the most rigid decorum; admiring as we do youthful modesty; restrained as juvenile impetuosity certainly should be, we cannot help thinking that it would be better to let these boys talk and write like the boys that they are. Anything-crudeness, ignorance, vanity, the wildest and the wickedest blunders-would be better than this flat and dead respectability and propriety of performance. Then no deficiency could excite ridicule unless it were one for which the speaker had only himself to blame, provided always-and the provision is a broad one-his teachers had done their duty. We should then get some just idea of what college and books and tutors had accomplished for the neophyte. Now the principal business is to show what they have not done.

This, however, we should say for colleges, that poless a student be an absolute and unmitigated dunce, or a boy of hopelessly low instincts, his four years at the institution should give him a taste for books, for intellectual laber, or at least for the best intellectual recreation. The student must be kindly judged. Many graduates who are very low upon the college books rise surprisingly in the more avigorating atmosphere of the world. Bad habits, physical and intellectual, are abandoned with commendable courage; and many a student, when he turns his back upon his college, feels that the serious labor of life is before him. He begins then, and then only, to think as a man and to study as a man. He advances at a pace which is a curiosit and an astonishment to all who have known him; he contradicts all prognostics; and soon his Alms Mater is quite as anxious to acknowledge as she was to disown him-s distinction of which he is not often ardently desirous.

Mr. Randall, as we have already stated, has completed his Life of Jefferson. It is a work of great merits, foremost of which is industry, and great defects, at the head of which stand bigoted partisanship and prejudice. It is not enough for Mr. Randail to exalt his hero into a demigod; he must also debase his antagonists into demons. It seems due to eminent and valued service both in achieving and in conserving our National liberties to combat this injustice.

That Thomas Jefferson, despite some faults and errors, was a great man, is now generally conceded. Though a lifelorg slaveholder, he was at heart a republican; though reared and schooled under the double aristocracy of social caste and public rule, he had a living faith in popular government, and in the inalienable right of all men-not merely those of the Caucasian race-to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He was preëminently the Political Philosopher of our heroic age, and in that capacity did much to ennoble our Revolutionary struggle, giving elevation and dignity to its aims. with expansion and permanency to its results. The triumph would have been won without him, but it would not have been so well worth winning as his cenius and his convictions have made it.

And Mr. Randall's book, despite its faults of exe cution as well as of spirit-its occasional tedious ness and excessive fullness of detail, as well as its rancorous and unquestioning adoption of all its subect's spites and hates-is destined to live as the Life of Jefferson. It will in time be retrenched to two volumes if not abridged to one; for of Mr. Jefferson's letters to his daughters and their answers, though good enough of their kind, a dozen will serve the general public quite as well as two hundred; but there is no rival extant that begins to equal it in completeness-no other that can stend a comparison with it as an account of the man Jefferson and what he did and said during his long life that still concerns the public. It is scarcely possible that another Life of Jefferson, save as abridament of this, will ever be written. So much the more necessary, then, is the work of correcting some of its more glaring errors.

We have already discussed, and we hope with effect, the author's reiteration of Mr. Jefferson's charge that his political antagonists were secretly hestile to republican institutions, and in favor of menarchy. Thoroughly sitted, these charges are found to rest on most inadequate foundations of selves upon their dignity, and talk learnedly of quacks fact. These may be summed up as follows:

I. There were a great many Tories in the country during and even after the Revolution, and there

was at one time a fack aming some of these of having the Beshop of Osnaburgh (a brother of George III) for our King. The facts here cited are to wise connected, either by Mr. Jeffereon or his bicgrapher, with the great party which opposed Mr. Jefferson's election. On the contrary, there is very strong negative evidence that no such connec tion can have existed. For those portions of the Urion (New York and South Carolina) in which Teryism was strongest in 75-82 were strongly Jeffersouian a quarter of a century later, and actually turred the scale in his favor in the great contest of 1800. This City with the Long Island Counties were quiet'y Leyal through nearly all the Revolutionary struggle, and these gave the Electoral Vote of the State to Jefferson and Burr. Most certainly, we would not assert that the precise individuals who were Tories here in '77 were Republicans in '99; but the law which converts the Tory under a monsreby into a democrat in a republic is a very plain one. The countier of the Sovereign Majesty becomes the courtier of the Sovereign People. changing not his faith but merely its object. If asgacious, to may worship the rising, but it requires only the instinct of prudence and an eye to the main chauce to worsh'p the risen sun. If, ther, the list which Mr. Randall alludes to of over twelve hundred loyalist citizens of Queens County should ever be published, and genealogies duly traced therefrom, we are confident it will be found that a majority of those surviving in 1800 then ranked as Republicans, while their descendants at this day proclaim themselves Democrats. On the other hand, it is notorious that Massachusetts and other strongholds of Whiggism in 1775, were intensely Federal in 1798-1800. That a majority of those who achieved either military or civil distinction as Whigs during the Revolution were Federalists in 1800, we presume will not be disputed. We state this, not to exalt one bygone party nor depress another, but because the contrary is clearly implied in Mr. Randalt's book.

II. That there was a large insjority of the intelligent patriots of 1783-87 in favor of a stronger central or federal government than then existed, no one can doubt. The necessity for such a government was demonstrated as clearly as any abstract proposition ever can be. That some of these-and Alexander Hamilton foremost among them-would have preferred a stronger central government than was actually formed in 1787, is very true. The utter impotence into which the Confederation had failen, its bankruptcy, the most universally felt and then recognized want of power to protect the Industry of the country against destructive foreign competition, the consequent prevalence of idleness and insolvency, the worthlessness of all existing paper currency and scarcity or absence of any other, all exploding in that miserable affair known as Shay's Rebellion, might well have excused despair of the present and a temporary willingness to welcome any practicable alternative, even such as France, some years later, sought for anarchy and insecurity in the more than regal sway of Napoleon. It is of course easy to pick out of some hundreds of volumes of the correspondence and other writings of alarmed and discouraged actors on the stage of public affairs passages which seem to despair of the republic and look to monarchy for a rescue from overwhelming embarrassments and anxieties. The recollect tions and inculpations of political adversaries, and especially of those who, like Madison in '98 and John Quincy Adams ten years later, had changed their party relations and naturally desired to find or magnify reasons for so doing, would usually afford evidence still more convenient and less relis ble. Mr. Jefferson, to whose attainment of the highest bonors it was essential that there should be a wide-spread belief that the leading Federalists were at heart monarchists, and who did not scruple (in his secret letter to Mazzei) to include Washirgton in his bill of attainder, would naturally be inclined to that notion. It is not necessary to the justice of this view to impeach his sincerity. In defiance of all that is said by skeptics about belief or unbelief being involuntary, therefore deserving neither praise nor blame, men do practically be we in good part what they desire to be true and discredit its opposite. A word dropped here, a vague hint picked up there, a circumstance that justifies suspicion, but does not necessitate conviction, will serve as groundwork for a large fabric of belief when such belief accords with the dictates of interest and inclination.

III. Against the accusations which assailed the Federalists and doubtless centributed to their downfall-accusations which Mr. Randall revives and rather magnifies than otherwise-stand these indisputable and overwhelming facts:

1. The leading Federalists thus inculpated had nearly or quite all borne an active part on the patriotic side in the then recent and arduous Revolutionary struggle-a struggle which in its very essence involved the distinctive principles of Royalty and Republicanism. Is it credible that, having just thrown off, at a terrible cost, the yoke of royalty, they immediately set about reimposing it

2. The persons from whose casual essays, confidential correspondence, and social conversation, it bas been found possible to extract a bit here and a bit there to sustain the theory of a Federal leaning to monarchy, comprised but a small portion of the influential Federalists of their time; and, even if they could be held to inculpate themselves, could not justly be cited to implicate others.

3. Men are to be fairly judged only by their average work and its drift-not by a hasty and casual expression which may seem to contradict this. Now the Federal Constitution is the work in the main of Federalists, as their collective name bears witness. The impulse to the Convention of '87 came from Federalists; those who composed that Convention were in the main afterward known as Federalists; those who sustained the Constitution throughout the vehement and often doubtful struggles that preceded its adoption by the several States were Federalists, while those who opposed and sought to defeat its ratification were thence known as anti-Federalists, and these formed the nucleus and strength of the subsequent Republican party. Had the Federalists been at heart monarchists, they would manifestly have allowed the Convention of '87 to fail, as similar attempts had previously failed, and permitted the country to float nearer and nearer the gulf of anarchy to which it then clearly tended and in which most of Spanish America has so long been weltering. The Convention and the Constitution of 1787 rendered monarchy here impossible; yet these were mainly the work of leading Federalists, including Alexander Hamilton. To a monarchist of even half his sagacity, the policy of permitting that Convention to ful! through or that Constitution to be rejected by the States, must have been palpable. Yet he, and such as he, did their utmost to secure a ratification by the States, which without them must have been

4 Gen. Hamilton (and there is no dispute that bush ; price, 8f@9c.

he came muc. I new er being a mer arehat than any other Federal's, of the time), by his host ty to Adams and the ex tracelinary means by which is eaw fit to manifest it, did more than any other me except Burr to effect the . tofeat of the Federales in 1800. When it had been vertually accomplished the unforeseen tie between Jederson and R. gave the Federalists in Congress a chare to male either of them President. The great bedy of the party, intersely hating and fearing Jefferent and at xious by any means to defeat him, were exert. elect Burr. Hamilton alone steruly, inflexibly es pored it in memorable letters, which Mr. Resta cught, in simple justice to the man he most hat's and in illustration of a most memorable space is the history of his subject, to have quoted entire, bedoes not. The sum of Hamilton's objections to the support of Bure were that he was an unprinciple man, of desperate character and fortunes, fortieand reckless, and morally certain to attempt some coup d'état in case he were once fixed in the Presidentis chair. Hence Hamilton not only protected against any support of Burr by the Federaluts, but declared that such support would sever his course. tion with the party.

Now, here were "the Hour and the Mus" and whom Mr Randall would have us ballere Hambes had long secretly panted-the Federalists defeated and going into a minority for an indefinite perist. yet with a chance to restore their broken fortune by supporting, in a perfectly legal manner, on whom they knew to be guided in politics by interes and ambition only, and ready for any desperate at tempt that promised to extend or perpetuate hison; power. His election would certainly produces fe. ment, probably a convulsion, in which the inherest vigor of the Executive must necessarily be strained to the utmost-perhaps necessarily extended. Had not Hamilton been thoroughly loyal in heart and with to the Constitution and the Republic, whatever be speculative hopes or fears as to the sufficiency of the former or the endurance of the latter, he must new have counseled the election of Burr, even though intending to displace him immediately. For, Burr once elected, a radical change in the form of government was certainly probable, perhaps inevitable. But Hamilton, in spite of his doubts and fears, was true to the Constitution and to Public Liberty, and thence preferred the election of Jefferson to that of Burr. His conduct on that occasion ought to have stilled the accusing roice, if it had not secured the grateful recognition, both of Mr. Jefferson and his biographer. That it to not is not his fault.

-We have endeavored, in this exposition to vindicate the great party which formed and took is name from the Federal Constitution without and ing its autagonist. Each had noble traits-see did a work essential to the National well-being The grand, informing ideas of Order and Liberty at each a vital corner-stone of the republican edifor which shelters and protects us all. In our National Pantheon, there are space and call for the reversi ashes of all who assisted to nourish and protest the infancy and youth of the American Republicto all who with sword or pen, with voice or hand. aided to achieve and secure the multifold blessings we now as a people enjoy. There let the names of Washington and Adams, of Jefferson and Madison, of Greene and Gates, be proudly inscribed as gratefully honered for ever. And can it be seriouly doubted that a grateful posterity will also che ish and honor the name of Alexander Hamilton!

There is no longer any doubt that the city) Sa Luis Potosi has fallen into the hands of the Merican Liberals. Colonel or General Zuazue, who accomplished the capture, has sent an official seport of it to Vidaurri, which is published in the Boldin Oficial of Monterey. They approached the city on the 29th of June, and after eight hours' fighting gained possession of it with very small loss. The strength of the garrison, or what because of it, does not appear. It is is also stated that a large train of 1,400 mule-loads of goods, proceeding from Tanpico to San Luis, had fallen into the hands of Carvajal. Garcia has left Matamoras with troops for the south, and Garza had followed him. Their eral forces for a march upon Mexice. There was a rumor in circulation at Matamoras, said to be based on a private letter from Monterey that Zulosga had abandoned the city of Mexico, and had left the government in the bands of one of his subordinates, assisted by two bishops. This is probably only another version of the story received some time siace by way of Vera Cruz, that Zulosga had taken refuge at the country house of the French Embassador. It appears that a Col. William Henry of San Autonia, in Texas, has been proffering to the Liberals the aid of himself and a body of followers. He urges upon them the case of Lafayette, and that of Cutierres, one of the early leaders in the Mexican revolt against Spair, who visited the United States for the purpose of obtaining volunteers. This letter is published in the Boletin Oficial of Monterey, which evinces all due gratitude for the generous offers of Mr. Henry, but insists that the Mexicans are abundantly able to conquer their own liberties without foreign assistance.

THE PARAGUAY BUSINASS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sim: I notice in your paper of yesterday, you Washington correspondent, speaking of the trouble with Paraguay, says that I am "the agent of Hopkins," former Consul there, and in some way implicated with those troubles; and I noticed, on my return from the West a few days since, another correspondence. Fillished in your paper from The Pastadelphia U.S. Gozette, a signing me the position of having been su-played to procedute claims or interested with claims

played to proceed claims or interested with claimagainst Parsguay.

Both these statements, and those of similar character that have appeared in other papers, are utterly uttrue. There is no foundation windover for thea, asi
the correspondents who have so written have, Lobest
not, been imposed upon by parties seeking to promise
ceited interests by such mirrepresentations.

The last correspondence above referred to impute
to me the meanness of nagging around the freedat.

The last correspondence above referred to imprise to me the meanners of harging around the fresidal and the Departments to get the Paragusy Mission. I am settled those who know me need no contradiction of this, to that correspondent, who perhaps doesn't would state that at the time indicated I was a Michigan. I have had for several months put important business with the Department of State Washington, net in any respect relating to Paragusy or Paragusyan claims, which has induced me to was at different times the venerable Secretary of State is whom Paragusy has never been mentioned by me and on the same business I have also sum the President and other officials at Washington. The imputation made doubtless originate in invidious supplies founded on this circumstance.

Your obedient servant,

Extractificiant Art. 1979.

Freevert House, Aug. 1, 1850. The New-Orleans Picagung detien the correctness of the statement that the Legislature of Lyusians be

abolished capital punishment. FROM TUBES ISLAND -We have Island papers ! July 17. A heavy rain had taken place at Cockban harder, and some weeks would have to elspee ers the

pars could recover from its effect. Stock. 30,00